

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1837.

Preventing Milk from becoming Sour.

We mention the following fact more for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the subject and inducing them to try experiments, than with a belief that the single experiment related will be of any great importance. Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, in giving an account in Silliman's Journal of his experiments upon the essential oils, seems to think that the more acrid ones will resist putrefaction better than the mild ones. Among other experiments he states that he found "the essential oil of cloves and cinnamon possessed an antiseptic power quite equal to that of Kresote."

"On the 2d day of July he added two drops of oil of cinnamon to an ounce measure of fresh milk, it remained liquid on the 11th, and, though it finally coagulated, it continued free from bad taste or smell till September, although other portions of the same milk had become putrid." Now it may be possible that two drops to the ounce of milk may render it a little too spicy for common purposes; but this fact may lead to the discovery of some substance that may be added, and while it does not injure the taste or qualities of the milk, preserve it a long time from becoming sour or from putrefying. Such a thing would be a great convenience to many families, especially those who are in the habit of purchasing their milk and do not wish it to become sour immediately.

Wash your Wool clean.

We have deemed it a duty to give a hint upon this subject, regularly as the time comes round for clipping the fleece. And we do it at this time because we think that many of our farmers are still in the habit of not properly cleansing the fleece as it should be, either through indifference or from an inclination to have it weigh as much as possible. Now we are anxious that you should have heavy fleeces and get a heavy price for them, but we are as anxious that the fleeces should be nothing but wool and that of a good quality. It may be laid down as a general rule, that he who neglects to cleanse his wool thoroughly, loses more in price than would pay him for the little extra trouble of doing it as it should be, besides suffering in reputation. The purchaser, always ready to seize upon any thing which will excuse him from giving more than he can possibly help, looks carefully to the appearance, and if it be dirty, will always diminish his price sufficient at least to keep himself upon the safe side; and this diminution is always more than would pay for all the expense of having this work done properly.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to refer the reader to the plan of washing sheep recommended last year, viz: where there are not proper and suitable natural conveniences, to make a large vat,—we do not see why a large half hogshead would not answer, place it in the fall of some brook and let the stream run into it, an orifice at the bottom allows the water to escape, though not so fast as it goes in, and the operator stands on the outside and performs the labor.

It is probable that, owing to the pressure of the times, the price of wool may vary from that of former years, but we would advise wool growers not to be frightened and murder all their sheep because the commercial horizon is a little cloudy. There will probably be but little wool imported, which will keep up the demand of American wool at some price or other, and we doubt not that the troubles of trade will become settled by another year.

Northampton Farmer and Sugar Beet Cultivist.

A paper with the above title has been commenced in Northampton, Mass. by L. Ferry. It is a quarto, and is to appear semi-monthly, devoted to the cause of Agriculture and the Sugar Beet business. From the specimens which have reached us we do not hesitate to it recommend to our friends of the plough. The good people of Massachusetts are awaking to the business of Beet culture, with a view of manufacturing sugar for the supply of her citizens. There can be no doubt of the success which will attend judicious and well directed effort in this business. The Legislature of that State have given a bounty of three cents per pound for every pound manufactured from beet within the State. Large companies with heavy capitals have been incorporated, and before another winter we shall undoubtedly begin to know if the agricultural and mechanical skill of New England is to be outdone by that of France. We wish them success in every shape. And perhaps not the less fervently because we know that if Beet Sugar can be manufactured with profit in Massachusetts it can be done also in Maine. It is a subject which demands the careful attention of our farmers; and we trust they will look to it with that calm but characteristic, calculating spirit which distinguishes them in their movements. We have before stated that there is no sort of trouble in raising the beet in Maine. We can do it here as well as any where in the world. It has been done here, years ago. If then we can raise the raw material, certainly there can be no trouble in manufacturing the article. Water power—fuel and building materials are comparatively cheap among us, and we trust that skill in the manipulation will be readily acquired and put in requisition by our citizens, if it shall be found profitable.

Prospect of Crops.

The prospect of crops begins to be somewhat more favorable. Since our last we have had rain, and vegetation begins to be "looking up," as they say. Our farmers have put in the wheat pretty extensively and we hope they will reap an abundant harvest. Probably twice as much wheat has been sown this spring as there was last, and should there

be any thing of a season we trust the cry for bread will be hushed in some measure, and the poor saved from the suffering for lack of provision in a land capable of producing more than enough for all its inhabitants.

Query Answered.

Friend Drew, of the Banner, is getting philosophically grave in his old age.—By way of answer to our question to him last week, he says—"We will answer this question—which strikes us as rather an irrelevant—if the Farmer will first inform us why a squirrel always begins to dig his hole at the other end?" Pray friend Banner, which end is the "other end" of a hole?

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

POTATOES.

Mr. HOLMES:—I have been informed by a gentleman, who belongs in Vassalborough, in this State, that one of his neighbors, who owned a farm, easily ploughed and cultivated, contracted, some years ago, with a man at Augusta, to sell all the *Potatoes* he raised in a year—for which he was to have ten cents per bushel, delivered at Augusta, eight miles from his farm. He turned his attention to raising that root, almost exclusively, that year—raised a number of thousand bushels—delivered them according to contract—both parties made money and did well for themselves.

Now if potatoes can be raised for that price, and I have not a shadow of doubt they may, and, considering how well they leave the land for other crops, I believe at even that price, the farmer will be as well paid, as in most other farming products. If this be the case, why are potatoes generally in the spring of the year, in market, worth from 25 to 30 cents the bushel? The answer to this enquiry is, that there is not half enough of them raised—nor a quarter enough *Ruta Baga* and other roots. Why, in the name of Common Sense, do not farmers look around them, and raise those articles which, on the whole, give them the most profit?

ENQUIRER.

Winthrop, May, 1837.

N. B. To raise roots to advantage, the Farmer must use a Horse and Cultivator largely.

TO FARMERS.

The method that I have found successful, for nearly 28 years, to prevent the *pin* or *wire* worms, the *grub* worms, and crows and squirrels from injuring my Corn, is to Tar the seed before planting.

The mode of tarring is, first—turn hot water to the seed—suppose 3 or 4 quarts at a time—after stirring it round a little while to warm the seed sufficiently, so that it will soften the tar, then draw off the water, and take an iron table spoon full of tar, and stir it round awhile in the seed, and in a short time it will spread over every kernel. Then sprinkle in a little plaster, lime, or ashes, or even dry sand, and stir it, so as to prevent the kernels from adhering together, and to prevent them from sticking to the fingers, and it is ready for planting.

This process, besides preventing the depredations of the enemies of corn, before mentioned, also prevents it from rotting in the ground, as it sometimes does, when a cold wet time follows

planting. I have sometimes been tired of waiting for some of my corn to come up, and have planted it a second time, without being at the pains to open the hills and examine the seed first planted, but in that case, I do not recollect any failure of the seed first planted coming up afterwards.

I am also of opinion that the same process applied to seed wheat will prevent smut, and the depredations of the Hessian fly. If smut is occasioned, as is believed, by an insect eating off the main root of the stalk, then the tar in and about the seed may make the root so disagreeable to the worm, that he will avoid it. This worm is believed to proceed from an egg laid at the time the wheat was in the bloom, and so gets deposited in the kernel. Any process, to be sure, that will kill that egg, or by which all those seeds which have the egg in them may be separated from the other seed, will prevent the smut. One man of unquestionable veracity informed me that all he did to his wheat was, to make a pickle, as strong as he could with rock salt, and stir it round a short time, and skim off all that would swim, and that this course, he found, always proved effectual in preventing smut. If those seeds that are impregnated with the egg are thereby any lighter than the others, they would of course be more buoyant and might easily be separated by the help of the strong pickle. With respect to the tar preventing the Hessian flies from injuring the wheat, I have not had opportunity to prove it by experiment, but conclude that it will, or may, upon the same principle that it prevents the worms from hurting the corn.

If these hints should be of any use to my fellow citizens engaged in Agriculture, it will be gratifying to
AN OLD FARMER.

To Farmers.

MR. HOLMES:—I have been waiting a long time to see if my hints in former numbers of the Farmer were likely to produce a revolution with poor farmers, but I wait in vain. Now Mr. Editor, is it not provoking to think they must jog along in the old way, crying "hard times," "money scarce," &c.? I observe that some will keep a lot of ordinary colts, and buy hay at from ten to twenty dollars per ton; others a lot of half starved young cattle, and sell two years old heifers for ten or eleven dollars to pay for hay. Now, who wonders that they cry "hard times"? it is, really, hard for them. Some keep a small flock of sheep, without any care in selecting,—they have their lambs come in the winter,—the sheep are poor—they will not own their lambs,—they die,—and in spring some of the sheep loose their wool—others die—while the owner exclaims, "keeping sheep is poor business in this country when we have such long winters." Well it is "poor business," with such management, I know from sad experience. In 1836 I wintered 20 sheep, I sold the wool and the lambs, and in the fall, the sheep. I took for the whole \$91 1-4 in cash. This is not as large profits as some make, perhaps, but it does very well. I see that many pile up the small stones in heaps in their fields, then haul them off, and thus do the work twice over, for no other reason than because father did so. Some calculate largely on a crop of corn, in these cold seasons, instead of wheat. The consequence is, they have to go to Kennebec or some other large river, to mill. Others let their ox-sleds stand out through summer, their harrows and wheels in winter, their ploughs, &c. Unless a man have a large capital he will be poor in a short time, if he manage in this way, for the time that should be spent in putting seed into the ground, is spent in making or re-

pairing tools. Come, brother farmers, don't be afraid of new things. Try one experiment in raising wheat. Plough one acre, at least, of clover land that has been mowed about one or two years. Sow on some live or leached ashes, and you will see what will grow. I want the hay, says one. Never mind the hay, plant a few more potatoes than common, if you are afraid of Ruta Baga, give some to your cattle with your straw, and you will be surprised to see your cattle look so well. No more at present. ECONOMY.

We welcome "Economy" once more to our columns, and hope he will not remain silent so long as he has, in future.

Mode of Cleansing Wheat to Prevent Smut.

MR. HOLMES:—I have made it a practice to prepare my seed wheat in the following manner for a few years past. In the spring of 1835 I sowed seven bushels of wheat in the same field and of the same seed. Six bushels I washed clean and then mixed with it strong wood ashes, enough to dry the wheat for sowing, and one bushel I washed clean, and then put in one pailfull of boiling hot water and filled the tub with cold water so that the water in the tub was about blood warm, then I added two ounces of blue vitriol and let it stand twelve hours, then sowed. The result was, the six bushels washed and ashed were quite smutty, and the bushel washed and soaked in the vitriol had not a head of smut. In the spring of 1836 I sowed seven and a half bushels of wheat. I washed and soaked in vitriol as in 1835, and sowed all except a small corner where I had not enough to finish the piece, I took from the same hogshhead about one quart of wheat, washed and put ashes on and sowed. The result was, my wheat that I soaked in vitriol was entirely free from smut, and the quart that was washed and ashes put on, was about one fourth part smut. If you think this communication worth publishing you are at liberty to lay it before the public. B. A.

Pittsfield, May, 1837.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

County of York—April Term, 1737.

Present, Hon. NATHAN WESTON, Chief Justice.

" NICHOLAS EMERY, } Justices.
" ETHER SHEPLEY, }

William P. Hooper vs. Samuel Emery et al.

This case was argued on the 29th of April; and the opinion of the Court was delivered during the session of the Court in Cumberland, by adjournment, on the week following. The facts in the case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, delivered by

SHEPLEY, Judge. This is an action of *assumpsit*, brought to recover a sum of money alleged to be due from the defendants to the plaintiff. The facts are agreed; and from the agreement of the parties it appears, that at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Biddeford, qualified to vote in town affairs, on the fourth day of April, 1837, a vote was passed to receive the money apportioned to the town under the act of the eighth of March, 1837, entitled "An act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money apportioned to the State of Maine, on deposit, by the government of the U. States." And the defendants were chosen trustees to receive and "appropriate it." At the same meeting a vote was passed, that the money so received should "be divided among the inhabitants of the town accordidg to families." The defendants, before the commencement of this suit, received the money apportioned to the town of Biddeford; and on demand being made by the plaintiff, an inhabitant of said town and having a family, they refused to pay to him any portion thereof; assigning as a reason, "that the town could not legally make such a disposition of it."

If the plaintiff is entitled to recover any thing, the amount to be recovered is agreed. The parties agree also to waive all objections to the form of the

process and mode of proceeding; and judgment is to be rendered according to the rights of the parties.

The first section of the act of the eighth of March referred to, provides "that the portion of the public money of the United States, which shall be received by the Treasurer of this State, shall be deposited with the several cities, towns and plantations thereof upon the conditions and in the manner specified in this act." The provisions of the second section are, "that the condition on which any city, town or plantation shall receive its proportion of said money, shall be, that whenever the whole, or any part thereof shall be required for the purposes, and demanded in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress, [being the act of the 23d of June, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposit of the public money,"] it shall be promptly and faithfully refunded to the State within sixty days after notice for such repayment shall have been given it by the Treasurer of this State."

The eighteenth section is, "that any city, town, or organized plantation is authorized to appropriate its portion of the surplus revenue, or any part thereof, for the same purposes, that they have a right to, any moneys accruing in the Treasury from taxation; also to loan the same in such manner as they deem expedient, on receiving safe and ample security therefor."

The thirteenth section of the act of Congress referred to provides, "that the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, "on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations, and pledge the faith of the State for the safe keeping and repayment thereof; and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same to pay the said moneys, and every part thereof from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public treasury beyond the amount of five millions aforesaid."

The language of the act of Congress clearly exhibits the rights respectively of the United States, and of the States in such surplus money. The right of property remains with the United States; while the right of use, keeping it safely, is yielded to the States. It is but a deposit with the States, requiring a return in kind; not a return of the same coin. The States can make use of the money without accounting for any thing more than the original sum received. Beyond this their rights do not extend. The faith of the State is pledged "for the safe keeping and repayment thereof" when required according to the provision of the act.—This construction of the act is recognized by the Legislature of this State in the act of the eighth of March, providing that the money "shall be deposited with the several cities, towns, and plantations thereof," and requiring that "it shall be promptly and faithfully refunded to the State" whenever demanded of the State, "in the manner provided in the aforesaid act of Congress."

This State had the right to prescribe the conditions upon which the municipal corporations should receive the money; and to define and limit their powers in relation to the use and employment of it. This has been done by the enactments before recited; and these corporations have no power over it, not derived from the provisions of the act of the eighth of March.

"The inhabitants of every town in the State are declared to be a body politic and corporate" by the statute; but these corporations derive none of their powers from, nor are any duties imposed upon them by, the common law. They have been denominated *quasi* corporations, and their whole capacities, powers, and duties, are derived from legislative enactments. They cannot therefore appropriate this money in any other manner, than is provided in the act of the eighth of March. The manner in which it can be appropriated is clearly pointed out in clause "that any city, town or organized plantation is hereby authorized to appropriate its portion of the surplus revenue, or any part thereof, for the same purposes, that they have a right to any moneys accruing from taxation; also to loan the same in

such manner as they may deem expedient, on receiving safe and ample security therefor."

The town of Biddeford has not attempted to loan it, and their rights in that respect do not necessarily come before the Court in this case. But as it has been suggested by the counsel for both parties, that the expression of an opinion upon that clause of the statute may prevent further litigation, the Court does not regard it as a departure from duty to express an opinion, that the only loans authorized by the act, are those made *bona fide* "on receiving safe and ample security therefor." No loans can be regarded as legally made by the corporations unless the security taken be both safe and ample.

Whether the town could legally divide it among the inhabitants "according to families," is the direct question for consideration. And it is to be determined by ascertaining, whether they can so appropriate "money accruing in the treasury from taxation;" because it can only be appropriated according to the express terms of the act "for the same purposes."

Towns can appropriate money derived from taxation only to the purposes for which they are authorized by law to assess and collect them. The legislature has determined the purposes or uses for which money may be granted, assessed, or collected; and if it can be appropriated to different purposes after it has been collected, then the limitation upon the assessment and collection of it becomes ineffectual and void; because the town has only to express one object in the grant of the money, assess and collect it for that, and then expend it upon objects wholly different. The intention of the limitation was to prevent money from being assessed and collected for other objects than those named in the laws—and this intention cannot be defeated by a misapplication of the money by way of appropriation. The limitations upon the appropriation and upon the collection being the same, when the money is derived from taxation: it becomes necessary to examine the statute provisions respecting the grant, assessment and collection of money. In the sixth section of the act of the 19th of June, 1821, Rev. Stat. 2 vol. 163, the purposes for which money may be granted are thus expressed: "the citizens of any town," "legally qualified to vote," "may grant and vote such sum or sums of money as they shall judge necessary for the settlement, maintenance and support of the ministry, schools, the poor, and other necessary charges arising within the same town, to be assessed upon the polls and property within the same as by law provided." Towns have also the power to grant and assess money for making and repairing highways; and they have been occasionally authorized to grant money for other purposes by special enactments; but those purposes have been defined in the acts giving the power, and no authority can be derived from them to authorize any appropriation of the money referred to in this case. It cannot be contended that the town of Biddeford, by the vote recited, has applied the money to the support of the ministry, schools, or the poor. Nor is there any good reason for asserting, that it has been applied to any "necessary charges arising within the same town;" because no intimation is afforded by the vote or by the facts agreed, that the "families" had charges or claims of any kind against the town; and such an extraordinary state of the affairs of any town cannot be presumed.

The case presented by the vote can be regarded only as a donation of the money to the "inhabitants of the town according to families." By a division according to "families" must be understood a division *per capita*, or by numbers; the word families being used in such a manner as to indicate clearly, that the term is derived from those parts of the same act, which provide for "ascertaining the population of the several cities, towns and plantations, by taking the number" of the persons belonging to each family. If towns cannot legally grant, assess and collect money, and when it has been received, divide it by donation among the families according to numbers, then the money received under the act of the 8th of March cannot be so divided; because the appropriation of it is restricted by the act to "the same purposes, that they have a right to any money accruing in the Treasury from taxation."

To contend that towns have the power to assess and collect money for the purpose of distributing it again according to numbers, is to ask for a construction, not only entirely unauthorized by the lan-

guage of limitation employed in giving power to the towns to grant money. It not only does this, but it asks the court to give a construction to the statutes, which would authorize towns, if so disposed, to violate "the principles of moral justice." For if the right to assess and collect money is without limit, it would not be difficult to continue the process of collection and division until the whole property held by the citizens of the town had passed into and out of the Treasury; and until an equalization of property had been effected, as nearly as it could be expected to be accomplished by placing it in one common fund, and then dividing it by numbers, or *per capita*, without distinction of sex or age. Such a construction would be destructive of the security and safety of individual property; and subversive of individual industry and exertion. It would authorize a violation of what is asserted in our "declaration of rights" to be one of the natural rights of men, that of "acquiring, possessing and protecting property." Such a construction would authorize a violation also of that clause in the constitution of this State, which provides, that "private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; nor unless the public exigencies require it." No public exigency can require, that one citizen should place his estates in the public treasury for no purpose but to be distributed to those who have not contributed to accumulate them, and who are not dependent upon the public charity.

A construction of the statutes, which denies to the towns such powers, must commend itself to the judgment of every reflecting mind. It is not without sanction of judicial authority. The language of our statute was copied from the statute of Massachusetts passed 1785, ch. 75, sec. 7, and that statute had received a judicial construction, while this State was a part of that State.

In the case of Stetson et al. vs. Kempton et al. 13 Mass. Rpts. 272, the language of the Court is—"the right of towns to grant or raise money so as to bind the property of the inhabitants, or subject their persons to arrest for non-payment, is certainly derived from statute." In the same case it is said—"in all cases the powers of towns are defined by the statute of 1785, ch. 75;" and that in relation to the power of raising money and causing it to be assessed and collected, they are restricted to the cases of providing for the poor, for schools, for the support of public worship, and other necessary purposes." And in that case the construction placed upon the terms "other necessary purposes" was so strict, that the power to assess taxes "for the payment of additional wages allowed to the drafted militia of said town and other expenditures of defence" was denied to the town. In Dillingham vs. Snow et al. 5 Mass. Rpts. 574, it is said, "towns are municipal corporations, with power to assess and collect money for the maintenance of schools, and of the poor, and of the making and repairing of roads, and for some other purposes." In a later case, it is said, "that it must appear by vote of the town, that the money raised was for the purposes for which towns are authorized to assess and collect it;" 6 Pick. Rpts. 10. Such a construction does not deprive towns of the right to take and hold real estate in a corporate capacity. That power, however, is derived from a colonial act passed so early as the year 1697, 13 Mass. Rpts. 371. The principles of construction, stated in Stetson et al. vs. Kempton et al. came before this court in the case of Bussey vs. Gilmore, 3 Grf. 191; and the language of the court is, "We are entirely satisfied with the principles of that case, and the deductions there drawn." No case has been noticed affording color for a different construction, unless the case of Ford vs. Colough et al. 8 Grf. 334, may be supposed to do it. In that case it is said, "We apprehend, that perhaps it does not follow necessarily, that a town may not expend or give away a sum of money lawfully, though they could not legally reimburse the treasury by a tax voted and assessed specially for that purpose."

It will be perceived, that the power to assess and collect to 'give away' is distinctly denied in that case.

The power to give away, if it exist at all, must be restricted to cases, where the money comes into the treasury by a gift without restrictions upon the use of it; or to money that comes into the treasury not derived from taxation, and without restrictions upon the appropriation of it. In the case now un-

der consideration there is a limitation restraining the appropriation to "the same purposes, that they have a right to any moneys accruing in the Treasury from taxation;" and the power to give it away finds no support in the case of Ford vs. Colough et al.

The plaintiff contends, that the defendants have no right to set up this defence, and that it cannot avail them, it being their duty to obey their instructions, whether the town had, or had not a legal right to divide the money agreeable to the vote.

It is true, that they are but trustees, and have no property in the fund in their own right. But trustees in the execution of their trust are neither required, or permitted to violate the laws. It is sufficient for them to show that the act required of them is an illegal act.

The plaintiff having no legal right to the money claimed, cannot maintain this action; and there must be judgment for the defendants according to the agreement of the parties.

Pea Straw.

Not long since I saw a communication from some brother farmer out west, stating that pea straw was entirely worthless. I think his saying thus was in consequence of his never having tested the value of it. Last year I raised a fine crop of the green pea, and was careful to preserve them from storms. I got them into the barn in a good condition, and wintered my sheep on the straw, without grain or roots, and never had my sheep look better than they do this spring. I think there is no straw better worth saving than pea straw, if properly taken care of and preserved from the weather. Let some other person try them and tell us the result.—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE TOMATO.—An article appears in the Southern Agriculturist in which several high medical authorities are cited to show that this vegetable is one of the most important that can be cultivated for family use, particularly on account of its medical properties. At the season when it ripens it is said to be the best preventive that can be used against summer and fall diseases. It is highly esteemed by many as a table luxury, and flourishes as well in this as a southern climate, requires little attention and yields abundantly. We are surprised that it is not more extensively cultivated.—*Poughkeepsie E.*

Cause of Ignorance, &c.

Many people are so absurdly afraid of exposing their ignorance, that they keep it as long as they live, and engrave it on their foreheads to be read by all men.

The most ignorant ought not to be ashamed of seeking for more knowledge, though the most learned might be ashamed of remaining willingly ignorant, when there is an opportunity to learn.

There are learned men without wisdom, and wise men without learning. Yet learning is a means of wisdom, and a wise man will seek to increase his learning.

The learned man who despises the wisdom of the unlettered wise man, is brother to the unlearned and foolish man who unwisely despises learning.

The wisdom of the wise man will be seen in his seeking most to know the things most important to be known.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Scene in High Life.

P. Where are you goin', Cuffee, wid dat little gun?

N. I goin' kill Cato, a raskell, or he shall me.

P. Why Cuffee, wot you goin' kill Cato for? He crebber feller.

N. He raskell—he 'sulted me 'mong gemmen; I will hab his life or he shall hab mine, for I mean to 'side it in gemmanly manner.

P. Why Cuffee, you aint goin' to stick yourself up for a mark for him to shoot at, coz he 'sulted you, ar' you? I know white man do so, but I tot Niggah hab more wit.

N. I can't stop to 'monstrate, for de 'our will soon 'spire.

P. Well, I hope you will bese shoot toder one, den dere be two dead fools togedder. *

Agricultural.

Short Directions for Planting Garden Vegetables.

The first thing to be done in gardening, is to prepare the ground. It is necessary that a garden soil be deep and loose, that the roots of vegetables may penetrate it, spread and imbibe nourishment. Depth of soil also prevents drouth by its capability of containing and consequently retaining a greater quantity of moisture than a shallow soil, and it prevents drowning by being capable of holding more water without being flooded.

Where not already done, manure should be now drawn upon the ground intended for gardening, to be intermixed with the soil by deep and thorough ploughing. Where manure fresh from the stable is brought, and cannot be spread and ploughed under immediately, it should be piled in a heap, and then covered with soil 3 or 4 inches thick, and this with a coating of lime, in order to retain the exhalations during fermenting which otherwise would pass into the air, and carry off a large portion of the best quality of the manure. If earth cannot be had at this season, in consequence of the ground being frozen, a greater quantity of lime must be applied; or ashes may be first spread over, as a substitute for earth. In addition to the lime thus preventing the waste of manure, its usefulness to the soil after it is spread upon it, will far overbalance its cost.

As a deep soil cannot always be had at once, the defect may be partially remedied by throwing the soil into ridges upon which the crop is to be planted. Of course in these ridges there will be an accumulation of loose and rich earth. But it is much better to have a soil so deep and well manured as not to need this expedient.

Most garden crops are sown in drills or small furrows drawn with a hoe or stick; and where it is stated in directions that seeds are to be planted in drills in any described depth, it is to be understood that they are actually buried only about one half that depth, as the earth is taken from the sides of the drill for covering. A convenient way of sowing some garden crops in drills, is to lay a board across the prepared bed, draw a stick to form the drill along the edge of this board, drop the seed and cover it, and then move the board forward placing it upon the planted drill, and proceed with another as before. This forms them straight, and by standing during the operation upon the board, it presses the soil firmly about the newly planted seeds and consequently assists their vegetation. Another and more rapid mode of forming drills is to make a tool like a rake head, but much larger, so that each tooth, when it is drawn through the soil, may form a drill, at the required distance from the others.

Rolling is advantageous wherever the ground is not so wet or adhesive as to be injured by the operation. It presses the fresh earth about the seeds and keeps them moist until they germinate. When a roller is not at hand a substitute may be obtained by laying a plank or board upon the newly sown bed and then walking upon it lengthwise. Nothing perhaps, protects turnips, and other plants which are injured by the turnip fly, from its depredations, so much as rolling. By pressing down the soil, and rendering the surface smooth, it destroys their hiding places. Such seeds sprout soon, and they are sometimes destroyed by insects even before they reach the surface, in which case the seedsman is sometimes unjustly blamed. Seeds sown in ground inclining to be dry, need watering, especially if they are enveloped in a dry shell. Among those which most require a moist soil or watering, are lettuce, onions, parsnips, parsley, asparagus, capsicums, celery, rhubarb, salsify and spinach.

With these preliminary remarks we now proceed to give particular directions for planting each vegetable of the most common kinds.

Cabbage. The early kings may be sown in hot beds, in the latter part of March, and in a few weeks they will be fit to transplant in the open ground. Or, they may be sown a little later in a warm border under the south side of a board fence. Red cabbage may be sown early in May, and Savoy and the large winter drumhead, almost any time during the month. Cabbages should be transplanted into very rich ground, for this general rule applies particularly to them, that

all vegetables where the growth of leaf and stalk is the chief object, are greatly benefitted by copious manuring. When transplanted, the small early cabbage, as the early sugarloaf and the early York, should stand about two feet apart, and those larger a greater distance according to their size, the large winter drumhead, for instance, should be at least three feet.

Broccoli. The Purple Cape is the only variety we would recommend for common culture; those who wish to raise the other kinds must consult books on gardening, as they require care and minute directions. The Purple Cape should be sown about the middle of May, and when of suitable size should be transplanted in uncommonly rich ground, and they will produce fine heads early in autumn.

Cauliflower. This requires more care than the last; it commonly succeeds best when sown early in fall, and transplanted into beds which are protected from the winter by frames, and sash, and mats. It succeeds well, however, if sown very early in a hot bed, and afterwards transplanted, as the plants become larger, into a later hot bed, and finally into open ground in the latter part of April. These if well managed will produce heads in June. If sown early in May, cauliflowers may be treated the same way as Purple Cape Broccoli, and with nearly the same success.

Kale and Brussels Sprouts may be sown about the middle of May and transplanted early in July in rich ground. They are used as greens, and are best after having been touched with sharp autumnal frosts.

Asparagus. The seeds should be sown early in spring in the best ground in the garden, drills about one foot apart. They may be transplanted into beds when a year old. They will not, however, produce good shoots for use in less than three years. An asparagus bed properly prepared, will continue to afford crops for twenty years or more. New beds are made by transplanting thus: dig the ground eighteen inches or two feet deep in the form of a broad trench, fill this trench with alternate layers of soil and manure, until near the top, when the whole should be covered with a few inches of rich mould, in which the roots should be planted, with the crown about three inches below the surface, and about one foot apart. Or, the bed may be sown with seed at once, and the plants afterwards thinned. Old beds should be cleaned off early in spring before the plants start, and then covered two or three inches with rotted manure, which should be dug in with a fork, taking care not to injure the plants.

Globe Artichoke may be raised from seed or from young suckers taken off in spring. The seed should be planted in drills about one inch deep and about one foot apart. When the plants are a foot high, they are to be transplanted into ground trenched eighteen inches deep and mixed with manure, the plants standing about three feet apart, or three feet by five feet according to Bridgman.

Peas. The early variety should be sown as early as possible in the spring. Double rows are the most convenient, and these double rows should be about a foot apart, and a space of from four to six feet, according to the height of the peas, between these double rows. Peas should be sown about two inches deep, and two or three inches assunder in the rows.

Beans. English beans should be planted so early that they may produce their crop before the heat of the summer; the seed should therefore be put in the ground on the earliest opening of spring. A clayey loam is best, but a lighter soil is good if they are well rolled. The drills should be about two inches deep and two or three feet apart, and the seed two or three inches in the drill. The Mazagan and Lisbon are the earliest, Genoa best for late crops. The Windsor, the Sandwich, and the broad Spanish are excellent.

The kidney or common bush and pole beans, require a light rich soil, and may be planted in hills, three or four seeds to a hill, or in drills two or three feet apart, and two or three inches in the drill. As kidney beans are tender and easily injured by frost, the planting should be delayed until settled warm weather, which brings them forward rapidly. Pole beans require the same treatment as bush beans, except the addition of poles.

Cucumbers, Melons, and Squashes, should be planted about the first of May, in highly manured

ground, or in copiously manured hills, about four feet apart. In clayey ground it is indispensable to success to plant them on ridges of manure, covered several inches with earth; these ridges should be at least a foot high, and they will produce twenty times the amount of crop that is obtained the common way. As soon as they are up a person should go over them three times a day, and pinch to death with his thumb and fore finger all striped bugs which can be found upon them, and continue this operation until the plants are beyond their reach. The best Cucumbers are the Early Green Cluster, and the Long Green Prickley. The Green fleshed Nutmeg melon is most excellent for eating.

Carrots require a deep rich sandy loam. They may be sown in drills a foot or eighteen inches apart, and six or eight inches distant in the drills. The Early Horn is the earliest, and the Long Orange the best for main crops.

Beets. Those intended for early crops should be sown as soon as the ground is open, and main crops deferred till warm weather in May. They need a deep soil and plenty of manure, and may be sown in drills one foot apart and one or two inches deep, about three inches apart in the drills, afterwards to be thinned to about eight inches. Among some of the best for eating are the Sugar and Red Turnip-rooted.

Parsnips should be planted as early as possible, in drills, like beets, and in common with all root crops require a well manured soil.

Parsley should be sown early in drills one foot apart and one inch deep.

Salsify or vegetable oyster, requires the same treatment as carrots and parsnips.

Onions may be sown about the middle of April, and buried half an inch deep in drills twelve inches apart. When of suitable size they are to be thinned to a distance of two or three inches in the drill. One of the best varieties is the Silver-skinned; the Strasburg is good for a general crop.

Lettuce may be sown as early as is desired, either in a hot bed, or in open ground.

Egg plant, may be sown in a hot bed, the sash to be closed to keep in the heat until it is up. In the middle or at the end of May, the plants are to be set out two feet apart in good garden soil. If transplanted too early, it will be hurt by frost.

Celery should be sown as soon as spring opens, in drills half an inch deep, and afterwards transplanted in open ground in proper trenches for earthing.

Sea Kale requires a deep rich sandy loam, as the roots penetrate to a great depth, and should be sown as early in the spring as the state of the ground will admit, in drills, an inch and a half deep, twelve or fifteen inches apart, and six or eight inches in the drill. When a year old they are to be transplanted more than a foot apart, and blanched by covering them early with sand, gravel, or what is much better, inverted pots. Three or four weeks are required for the blanching.

Tomatoes are best raised by sowing them in hot beds, and afterwards transplanting them into open ground. If the soil is rich, they should stand when transplanted, at a distance of at least two or three feet from each other.

We intend to give further directions relative to the subsequent culture of garden vegetables, at a seasonable day.—*Genesee Farmer.*

On the repotting of Greenhouse plants, &c.

By a Practical Gardener in Staffordshire.

On account of the variety and number of greenhouse plants, it is rather difficult to reduce them to any one certain rule; not only because they are less expensive, and consequently more cultivated, but also that our milder climates, are found to produce plants in greater abundance than the Torrid Zone.

Therefore the business of shifting is, in general, a weighty concern. To be enabled to execute this business with regularity, every preparation should be previously made, and the different sorts of mould laid up in a shed; as well to keep them from becoming too wet for use by sudden showers, as from getting too dry by the action of the sun, or arid winds which may be expected at this season. Also on wet days (of nothing more urgent is to be done) let a quantity of old broken pots be made small, to serve for draining to the tenderer sorts; the coarse siftings or peat being sufficient for the stranger growing kinds.

Things being thus in readiness about the middle or end of May, the general shifting should be commenced; in order to which, let some of the plants be carried to the shed, and carefully proceeded with in the manner already directed for hot-house plants; observing, above all things, not to injure the roots, but gently to loosen them with the hand in such a manner, that the mat of roots, which is generally formed on the outside, may not remain entire whereby they will soon strike into the fresh mould that encompass them.

Greenhouse plants for the most part require a considerable share of pot room, as many of them are free growers; but still great caution is necessary, to avoid over potting the tender weak growing kinds. When shifted, let them be tied up if requisite, and well watered. It will be necessary to shade them for a few days from the influence of the sun and winds, until they are perfectly established in the fresh mould. Any dead or ill grown parts can now be with propriety cut away, so as to give their heads a real neat appearance; by observing this process, it will be found, that though a temporary check may be the consequence, they will soon flourish and do much credit to the operator by the healthful appearance and progress.

It being mentioned that shelter and occasional shade is necessary for a few days when they are first placed in the greenhouse, I must add, that should the weather prove dark, and cloudy, this work may be omitted; however, if hot sunny weather ensue, it will be indispensably necessary; and also, to water them twice or thrice a day when first potted, observing the leaves as little as possible.

By the middle of June, it will be time to think of preparing the out door departments, in which it is intended the plants should stand during the summer months.

The most eligible situations for this purpose are the north aspect of vacant walls, or hedges, where they will be a little shaded from the noon day sun, or between rows of close hedges, particularly planted, and solely appropriated to this purpose. I can by no means espouse or recommend the practice, of setting them close under the shade or branches of large trees; as the plants are inevitably drawn into a weak state in a few weeks, and those who adopt such situations are frequently under the disagreeable necessity of throwing away many of perhaps their most rare plants, every autumn; and even those that remain will have a bad unsightly appearance.—Indeed shelter from the winds, is the great desideratum, to prevent their being upset, for in my opinion, most greenhouse plants are fond of the warmth of the sun, except when recently potted, provided their roots are kept moderately moist.—Let us look for a moment to the arid mountains of the Cape, and there we shall find them exposed to its full glare, and perhaps without water for months; their roots however can penetrate deeper there than they can possibly do in pots, so that life is preserved, and as soon as the periodical rains commence, they resume in a very little time their verdure, and "breathe their balmy fragrance all around."

Some gardeners' practice is to plunge them amongst the shrubs and flowers of the pleasure ground; this answers pretty well with the strong growing kinds; such as myrtles, geraniums, coronillas, &c., old plants or supernumeraries that will not be wanted to house in autumn; and even has a very pretty effect when judiciously done; but it will by no means do for the tenderer species. Therefore, upon the whole, the most unexceptionable situations, are such as at the same time afford a moderate portion of shade and are so situated, as to break the force of those strong gales, which frequently blow in the summer, and early autumn months, and yet allow that free circulation of air so necessary to the well-being of plants in general and at all seasons. Having fixed on the place they are to stand, it must be thoroughly cleansed from weeds and the hedges, if there are any, neatly clipped. It should then be well rolled to make it perfectly firm and level, over it a layer of good lime, slacked, and made into the consistency of thick white wash, should be poured, and allowed to soak into the surface; this I recommend as being a strong preventive against worms getting into the pots; which is always injurious to the plants. When this is dry, let about an inch of finely sifted

coal-ashes, he regularly laid on, and firmly rolled a second time.

Being thus prepared, the plants may be brought out and set regularly and level on the surface; in whatever form may best suit the situation or the fancy of the proprietor. Even on this subject a few observations may not be unnecessary.

Therefore in placing them, it should be endeavored to give them a loose, easy but yet judicious manner; which is by far more handsome than the stiff, shorn-like front admired by some: and plants that may be in flower, should be placed in conspicuous situations, but not so as to make the clump look in the least tawdry; simplicity and neatness are the principal objects to be considered in this, as well as the other decorations of the flower garden; another circumstance to be remembered is, that now as their summer growth commences, it will be necessary to allow each plant sufficient room to spread according to its natural habit of growing; and also to be careful, that the curious tender sorts, (which are frequently the most valuable,) are not crowded by the large free growing kinds. Indeed they should be set as well as heaths, in a separate clump as they lose a good deal of their interest, by being confounded with large showy plants that attract the eye, at the first glance, from the more delicate and minute, but to many not less attractive species.

Should the weather prove dry when they are thus set in their clumps, they must be freely watered; particularly in the afternoon, when the sun has nearly run his course. A good washing also with an engine, or syringe, at times in the absence of the sun, will be of considerable service to them; but if any individual plant should at any time become too wet, let it be placed apart from the rest, and not watered again until it evidently requires it; this is a circumstance which I shall have occasion to mention hereafter; all that is necessary now, for a few weeks, is to pick off dead or withered leaves, and weeds of every description; and a regular attention to the directions already given.

MECHANICS.

General View of Manufacturing Industry. (CONCLUDED.)

I shall conclude this general view by stating, that the moving power, besides performing its proper factory tasks of carding, roving, spinning, weaving, &c., does a vast deal of miscellaneous drudgery. It raises the coals from their bin in the boiler-yard by a sloping series of buckets, like those of a dredging machine for deepening rivers, and delivers them on an elevated railway platform into a wagon—through the drop-bottom of which they are duly distributed among the range of hoppers attached to Stanley's ingenious furnace-feeding machines, and are thereby strewn into the fires in proportion to the demand for steam to work or warm the mill. In this way the fire-man is entirely freed from muscular effort, so that he can tend with ease many great steam-boilers, and is not liable through ignorance or negligence to mismanage the heat, or dissipate the fuel in such black clouds as lower over a London brewery. It is no common thing in Manchester to see engine-boilers equivalent to the force of from 200 to 300 horses generating their steam without any sensible smoke.

But there is another office more truly menial assigned to the engine, that of transporting any of the work-people upwards or downwards to any floor of the factory, to which their business may call them at any time, and this with equal celerity and safety. To ascend and descend rapidly through several flights of stairs is no trifling source of fatigue, as domestic servants in some fashionable houses well know. Masters of mills, with the twofold motive of benevolence and economy, have long ago taken measures to supersede this painful exertion, by the construction of movable platforms, inclosed in upright 150 lbs. English, was completely exhausted in ascending, by steps, sixty-five feet in thirty-two seconds. The full work of a man is obtained by his going up stairs at the rate of forty-five feet in one minute.—A man weighing 160 lbs. can ascend by stairs three feet per second for a space of fifteen or twenty seconds; and if he be supposed going up stairs for a day, he actually raises 450 lbs. to the height 3281 feet; or 1,476,450 lbs. one foot high. If the

day be reckoned at ten hours, or 600 minutes, he will raise 2460 lbs. one foot high in a minute, which is only one-thirteenth of Watt's estimate of a horse's power—32000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute. With a winch a man does, according to Coulomb, only five-eighths as much work as in going up stairs. If the above observations be nearly correct, they prove the expenditures of power in ascending stairs to be great. Coulomb says that this mode of action is the most advantageous for the muscular force of man, though he rates its amount at little more than one-half of Smeaton's estimate of an English laborer's force.

The mechanism of the teagle will be understood by the following description and drawing taking from one of the most improved forms made by Frost of Derby, who in concert with the late William Strutt, Esq., had the merit of inventing this very elegant automatic machine.

The teagle (tackle?) or hoist, consists of three principle parts.

1. The perpendicular shaft or pit, having a horizontal section, of about five or six feet square, placed in the most convenient part of the building and extending from the ground-floor to the top story.

2. The ascending and descending plat-tunnels placed in convenient parts of their many-stored buildings. This apparatus is called a hoist or a teagle, and is usually of such size and stability, as to allow half a dozen of persons, old and young, to travel at once from any one floor to any other.—The motion is perfectly smooth and agreeable, as I have often experienced; and is so entirely under control, as to cease at any desired instant opposite to any of the issue-doors in the side of the tunnel.

The muscular force expended in mounting stairs was made the subject of experiment by M. Coulomb. Amontons had previously found that an active man, weighing form, suspended by ropes from pulleys, and moved up and down by machinery. It is a strong frame-work of timber, about six feet high, boxed up on three sides with deals, leaving the front side open, in correspondence with a series of doors on the several floors of the factory. The power required for hoisting is moderated by over-balancing the platform with two counterweights, together about a hundred weight heavier than itself, which ascend and descend equally with the decent and ascent of the platform; and which, as well as the platform, are suspended by ropes from the opposite sides of the shaft to secure a steady vertical motion. Two large planks are fixed upright upon the opposite walls of the shaft as guides to the platform, and two smaller ones as guides to the counterweights, the latter being sunk groovewise into the building.

3. The third part of the teagle is the machinery capable of being set in train with the moving power.

I shall give first a popular explanation of the principle on which the hoist operates.

Every observant visitor of a factory must have noticed that the endless strap or belt which descends from the drifting shaft to the steam pulley on the end of a carding, spinning, or weaving organ, sometimes has its two pieces running parallel to each other, as in that view, and sometimes has them crossed over each other. The first arrangement, called the open strap, communicates motion in the one direction, while the other arrangement communicates motion in the opposite direction. Suppose now, that there is a fast pulley on the axis of any machine, and close to it, on either side, a similar pulley loose on the same axis; of which one is driven by an open strap, and the other by a crossed or close one. If the one strap be shifted upon the fast pulley, it will drive the machine in one direction, but if the other strap be shifted upon it, it will drive the machine in the opposite direction; that is, the machine according as it is driven by the open or close strap may be made to work upwards or downwards at pleasure, as in raising or lowering weights, &c.

When both belts are shifted upon the loose pulleys, the machine has no hold of the load, and would therefore allow it to fall by the influence of gravity, were there not some restraining power. This restraint is exercised by a brake, which presses strongly on the circumference of a wheel in train with the machinery, and fixes the whole by a force of friction proportional to the weight acting on the brake. Now, to move the load up or down, the brake must

be removed at the same instant that the appropriate strap is shifted upon the fast pulley of the machine. The same contrivance which replaces the strap on the loose pulley, replaces the pressure of the brake on the friction-wheel.

Before describing minutely the structure of the hoist, it is proper to mention that all movements produced by straps ought to be pretty rapid, since, when slow, they are apt to permit a slipping of the bands on the surface of the driving-drums or pulleys. As, therefore, in this way, the pulley-shaft of the teagle would require too great a speed, for being connected directly with the hoisting rope, it transfers its motion, by means of a pinion and a wheel, to a second shaft, which travels at such a rate as to cause the platform to rise or fall through two feet in the second.

The drawings and description of the teagle are omitted, as being foreign to the general tenor of the article.

Summary.

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN BRIG BY THE NATCHEZ.—By an express slip, from the office of the N. Orleans Bee, dated May 5th, received by the Messrs. Topliff, we learn that the United States sloop of war Natchez captured a Mexican brig of war, under the following circumstances:—The commander of the Natchez made a formal demand upon the authorities of Brassos, on the 17th April, for the release of the Julius Caesar, the Leonidas, and other American vessels illegally captured by the Mexican blockading fleet. The fort and the Mexican brig of war Bravo commenced firing upon the Natchez and the Climax, an American schooner, which came into the harbor during the cannonade. The schooner was much injured, and the Natchez sent hands on board to repair her, and in conveying her out of the harbor encountered a Mexican brig of war. As an act of reprisal, the commander of the Natchez took possession of the Mexican brig, put a prize crew on board and ordered her to Pensacola. The news was received at New Orleans by the Climax. The Mexican brig was off the N. W. Pass, on the way to Pensacola, when the slip was put in the mail. The above account seems vague, but the precise particulars had not been received even at New Orleans. We shall probably soon receive an official account.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Hallowell, held at the Town Hall, on Monday morning, May 15, 1837, agreeably to a notice issued immediately after the reception of the news of the suspension of specie payments by the New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland Banks, PAUL STICKNEY was chosen Chairman, and JUSTIN E. SMITH, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of what measures should be taken by this community in consequence of the deranged state of the money affairs of the Country. The gentlemen whose names are annexed were appointed a committee to report to the meeting resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

WHEREAS, The Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland and other commercial places have suspended specie payments—and whereas there is great reason to apprehend that in consequence thereof, the Banks in this State may be exhausted of their specie for the purpose of exportation, by runs upon them from abroad, and thereby the existing pressure be rendered more oppressive, and the present suffering be made to weigh with increased severity upon every class of our own enterprising population—therefore—

RESOLVED, That if the Banks of this town and vicinity should determine to make a temporary suspension of specie payments, our confidence in their ability and discretion will not be shaken.

RESOLVED, That we have entire confidence in the ability of the Banks in this town and vicinity to redeem all their bills in specie, in the ordinary course of business.

RESOLVED, That we will continue to receive, for all debts, and in exchange as usual for goods and merchandise, the bills of such banks as have heretofore been current in this State.

RESOLVED, That although we may lament the present state of things in our country, yet we cannot doubt that the energy and patriotism of the people will ultimately restore the currency of the country to a healthy state.

PAUL STICKNEY, Chairman.

JUSTIN E. SMITH, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

JESSE AIKEN	JOHN T. P. DUMONT
SAMUEL G. LADD	SAMUEL WELLS
HENRY W. PAINE	MARK MEANS
EBEN R. DOLE	D. BECKFORD
JOHN MERRICK	S. R. FELKER
BART. NASON	WILLIAM CLARK
THOMAS B. BROOKS	WM. R. PRESCOTT
A. B. MORTON	HARLOW P. WOOD
P. MORTON	ALEX. H. HOWARD
ALONZO F. PALMER	WM. MARSHALL
S. W. ROBINSON	K. G. ROBINSON
LEVERETT LORD	AUGUSTINE LORD
ROBERT GARDNER	C. MESERVEY
SAMUEL K. GILMAN	D. P. LIVERMORE
M. COOLIDGE	S. C. WHITTIER
F. SCAMMON	SIMEON HEARSEY
B. F. MELVIN	THOS. B. MERRICK
WM. L. TODD	JOSEPH D. LORD
L. WHITTIER	ELIAS BOND
JOSIAH PERHAM, JR.	THOS. M. ANDREWS
JOSEPH METCALF	R. G. LINCOLN
NATH'L STEVENS	WILLIAM NOYES
JOS. C. DWIGHT	WILLIAM STICKNEY
C. G. BACHELDER	JOHN P. FLAGG
J. A. WOODBRIDGE	JAMES S. PAINE

At a meeting of the Directors of the several Banks of this County, holden at the Hallowell House this morning, it was resolved to SUSPEND SPECIE PAYMENTS for the present, but it will be seen by the proceedings above that their bills will pass as current here as if no suspension had taken place.

Important Verdict.—A case of some importance to travellers was tried in the court of Common Pleas on Tuesday. It was an action for damages brought by Wm. Lowther, Jr. against Benj. Withington, a stage driver, for an assault. Plaintiff took an inside seat in the coach at Providence. On arriving at Pawtucket, the defendant requested him to take an outside seat, to accommodate some ladies who wished a passage. He at first declined, but being told that the ladies must take the outside if he refused, he got out of the coach took his valisse, and said he would go no farther. The driver then demanded 25 cents fare, which Lowther refused to pay, and Withington then seized him by the collar, threw him against the wheels of the coach, and took his valisse from him. The valisse contained money and other valuable property, and Lowther, rather than part with it, got on the top of the coach and came to Boston and brought this action for damages. The Jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed damages in the sum of \$60 and cost.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—A very respectable young lady, (whose name we forbear to mention out of regard to the feelings of her friends,) committed suicide early this morning, by cutting her throat from ear to ear. It is supposed she was insane at the moment, as no other cause can be assigned.—*Port. Argus.*

From Cuba.—New Orleans papers contain accounts from Cuba of a distressing nature. In Havana twelve first rate houses had failed. Many bills had been returned protested from our commercial cities, which had destroyed all confidence among the merchants, and put a stop to all commercial operations. A great decline had taken place in all descriptions of foreign products and merchandise.

The abduction case at Cincinnati, concerning which there has been so much sympathy and so nearly a riot, turns out thus, as we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette of 3d inst.:

"The mystery of this affair is explained. The lady retired a few days for the purpose of residing in the house of a confidential physician! As she

wished to be incog., at the time, she gave her friends no special notice. The story told, on her return is to be carried to the account of *mental alienation*!! So much for popular and judicial gullibility.

"Such an early development of this mystery is unfortunate for bookmongers. A most profitable Rebecca Reed and Maria Monk speculation might have been got up. The people were open-mouthed to swallow it."

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON. The Bangor Whig says that returns from 17 towns in this district give Hobbs 758—Pillsbury 400—Chandler 536—Scattering 86. Probably no choice.

The Plague has abated at Smyrna, but is destroying one hundred per diem at Tripoli. The Consul, Gen. Warrington, with his family, has gone to Malta. At Tripoli it had swept off about 30,000 souls since its commencement.

SAD EVENTS.—The New Orleans Bee of May 4, says—New Orleans for some days past has been the scene of melancholy transactions. Never, in the same space of time, were committed so many murders and suicides. On Friday, while a man was undergoing the sentence of the law for the crime of murder, another man was committing a similar crime in the Third Municipality, and two young men in the first Municipality sought to end their sorrows by self-immolation! These last two were remarkable for a singular coincidence of motives, and public compassion was strongly excited by the suicide of two sons on hearing the fatal news of the decease of their respective mothers! A laudible sentiment, thus carried beyond the bounds of reason, is as deplorable as it is rare: but no one could refuse his regret for the unhappy victims of filial love.

On Monday two murders were perpetrated, and on Tuesday a criminal trial which had excited a sad interest, was terminated by suicide. The unfortunate youth whose arm, impelled by we know not what blind passion, had struck down an inoffensive being, struck at and ended his own life in prison, at the moment he was about to appear before the court. Educated in exalted sentiments of honor, tenderly beloved by his family, and esteemed by his acquaintance, he was unable to contemplate the horrid fate that menaced him, and yielding to the tortures of remorse for a deed which was surely unpremeditated, or recoiling before the horror of a disgraceful end, he snatched himself from the risk of undergoing a capital punishment.

ANOTHER SUICIDE. One of the most esteemed merchants of New-Orleans, Mr. Theodore Nicolet, unwilling to survive the ruin of his fortune, has put an end to his days. After having labored all night in his counting room he repaired to the house of Mr. Lessups, where, about noon yesterday, he blew out his brains.

FIRE.—A dwelling house, two barns and shed in Madison, in this State, belonging to Mr. Sylvanus Savage, were burnt on the night of the 25th ult.—Most of the contents of the house and the barns were destroyed. Loss estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000.—[Kennebunk Gaz.]

A LADY SAILOR. Mrs. Holdridge, the wife of Capt. N. Holdridge, of the packet ship U. States, arrived on Tuesday in that vessel—it being her thirtieth voyage across the Atlantic! We think she is fairly entitled to a command, having in every instance sailed as the *mate* of Capt. H.—[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.]

A woman in Rhode-Island got divorced because her husband put her head in a kettle of hot water. She was literally in *hot water* in the married state.

The Governor of New Jersey has summoned an extra session of the Legislature, to be held on the 22d inst. "to know what may be necessary to meet the present exigencies of the times."

Albert Porter has been arrested in Boston, for stealing Bibles, Psalm Books, &c. from various places of worship. They were pawned in divers places for lodgings and rum.

TURN OUT.—We learn that the girls in the Sacarappa Factory have refused to work for the reduced wages occasioned by the pressure of the times. We are sorry to hear this, and cannot but hope they will yet return to their usual labors, *pro bono publico*, notwithstanding the reduction of wages. They are not driven to rebellion by mere want, as we are informed that they are generally

in funds, and that many of the young men of our city intend to draw upon them *at sight*, with the fullest confidence that their drafts will not be protested through fear of a *pressure*.—*Orion*.

The latest foreign news is far from cheering to the pecuniary concerns of this country. Commercial affairs in London and Liverpool present a very gloomy aspect. The most recent letters of the English merchants to this country show the state of our mother country to be embarrassing to an alarming degree, and yet incomparably less so than it will be when the news shall have been received of the late commercial events throughout the United States. Embarrassments and bankruptcies similar to those of England and America, are rapidly extending themselves on the continent of Europe.

The body of John Cleaveland, who suddenly disappeared in Fairfield one night last fall, and by many was supposed to have been murdered, was found last week in a mill stream about a mile from the spot where he was last seen. The jury of inquest returned a verdict of accidental drowning.—*Somerset Jour.*

Mr. Lewis Hoyt, of New Portland died on the 5th inst. aged 24. His death was caused by a wound on his foot while sharpening rails on the 27th April. He came near bleeding to death several times, the artery on the inside of the foot being entirely cut off. He was a young man much respected by his acquaintance, and his loss to the neighborhood will be severely felt.—*Id.*

UNUSUAL TRIAL AND CONVICTION.—At the April term of the Supreme Court for the County of Jasper, Georgia, Mrs. Matilda Cogswell was tried for the murder of her step-son, Hiram Cogswell a youth of 11 years of age. The evidence was entirely *circumstantial*. The jury retired to their room about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returned early the ensuing morning with a verdict of *guilty*. Sentenced under a special provision of the penal code of the State, in such cases, to imprisonment and labor in the penitentiary during the natural life of the convict.—*Milledgeville Standard*.

The Army and Navy Chronicle says that Commodore Rogers will leave Washington in a few days, with a view of taking a voyage, probably to Europe, for the benefit of his health. Commodore R. is the senior officer of our navy, and has been on active duty upwards of a quarter of a century.

The Heir to the Russian Throne.—The Cesarovitch Alexander Nicolaevitch, the Emperor's eldest son, will attain his twentieth year the present month. His constitution is robust, his figure elegant, and his presence noble and expressive. He goes through most of the manly exercises with great grace. His education has been carefully attended to, and the time is approaching when he is to set out upon his travels to foreign countries. From these France is by name to be excluded, but he will go to England, as if in that country, the great ancient and inextinguishable revolutionary contagion was not to be found. The Cesarovitch will, however, go to England, as generals try to obtain a glance at an enemy's camp—to study their tactics, and prepare themselves to defeat them.—*Foreign paper*.

American Officers in the Turkish Service.—A letter in a London paper, dated Alexandria, March 4, says: "The Government here has received intelligence that the Grand Seigneur has determined to employ American Naval officers in the command of his fleet, and that measures have already been taken to carry this resolution into effect. If Mahmoud Ali should come to the same determination, the combined fleets of Turkey and Egypt would then present a formidable front against such a naval power as Russia, whose fleet at present is little better manned and efficient than theirs, and not so well paid, and who would thus be placed decidedly at a disadvantage."

A Lump of Gold.—It has been calculated that if the capital of the United States Bank (35 millions) were in one cubic block of gold, it would measure on each side about 56 1-2 inches; and its weight would be upwards of 63 tons.

The population of the whole of the Austrian dominions at the present day, is said to exceed 33,400,000 souls.

At the late ploughing match on Long Island last week, a plough made by Josiah Dutcher, of Greene, co. took the first premium. Dutcher's ploughs have long been in high repute.

MARRIED.

At Worcester, Mr. Edward W. Penney, to Miss Elizabeth D. Stone, both parties being deaf and mutes, and formerly inmates of the Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

In Gorham, Mr. Ansel G. Trask, to Miss Elizabeth M. Small, both of Westbrook.

In Litchfield, by Rev. Mr. Burr, Mr. — McLellan, to Miss Amanda Jones. Mr. Samuel Wood, of this town, to Miss Sarah Abbot.

DIED.

In Carlisle, (Pa.) Professor Merritt Caldwell, aged about 30, formerly Principal of the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield.

In Fayette, Elias Craig, Esq. formerly of Augusta, aged 81.

In Waterville, Mrs. Hannah, consort of Asa Redington, Esq. aged 78.

In Whitefield, Dea. Abraham Choate, aged 78.

In Richmond, Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Mr. Joseph Dinslow, aged 38.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 8, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 435 Beef Cattle, 14 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, and 400 Sheep.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—The arrival of the Ohio Cattle has furnished more than a supply; and a further reduction of about 50c per hundred has been submitted to. We quote a few extra \$8; first quality 7 25 a 7 75; second quality 6 75 a 7 25; and third quality at 6 a 6 75.

Working Oxen.—No sales were made known to us. **Cows and Calves.**—Sales were noticed at \$20, 23, 28, 30, 33 and 40.

HALLOWELL & BOSTON PACKETS, KENNEBEC LINE.



The following vessels will compose the above Line the present year. They will sail from Long wharf, Boston, every Saturday, and from Hallowell every Wednesday.

Sch. RHINE,	Isaac Smith, Jr. Master.
Sch. CLARISSA,	B. L. Hinkley, do.
Sch. BANNER,	E. Coombs, do.

The above vessels are of the first class, commanded by experienced men, and no exertion shall be wanting to maintain the reputation which has hitherto characterized this Line.

Applications for freight or passage may be made to the masters on board, opposite No 34 Long wharf, north side, or to EDWIN LAMSON, Agent for the Line, 29 Long wharf, and in Hallowell to A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3 Kennebec Row.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives, on Beach Hill, so called, in Wayne, on the road from Wayne village to Livermore, about one and a third mile from the village—containing about 70 acres of first rate land—a two story house in good repair, with a large barn 36 by 96. There is a large cellar under the whole house finished off in the best manner. The farm contains an excellent orchard, and with proper management will cut from 30 to 35 tons of hay per annum, and is well watered, wooded, and principally fenced with a good stone wall. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. JACOB NELSON.

Wayne, May 17, 1837.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that Robert Curtis, my son, has a lawful right to trade for himself from this time until he is 21 years of age, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting for the future, and that I nor my creditors have no right to any of his earnings with the exception of \$30 to be paid by the said Robert Curtis to the said Turner Curtis.

Monmouth, April 1, 1837.

SHAKSPEARE.

A NEW and splendid edition of the Dramatic works of William Shakspeare, with a life of the poet, and original notes, original and selected, in seven volumes, royal octavo, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Hallowell, May 12.

S. HELENA POTATOES for sale by R. G. LINCOLN.

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

SUGAR BEET SEED.

Just received, and for sale by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row, Hallowell.

Also, a fresh assortment of all kinds of GARDEN SEEDS. May 10.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

THE superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave LEWIS'S WHARF, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4 00 } AND FOUNT.

" Bath " " \$3 50 }

Deck Passengers, \$2 00

THE NEW ENGLAND is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

JOHN BEALS, Bath.

M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837.

5

NEW BOOKS.

TWICE-TOLD TALES, by Hawthorne; Kingsley's Social Choir, Vol. 2; The Boston Speaker; A Good Life, with an introductory Essay by Brazer; Religious Consolation, 3d Ed.; Andrews' Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader, do. Latin Lessons; the Pirates own Book; Library of American Biography, 7 vols.; Collect's Musical Grammar, new Ed.; Benjamin's Architecture, new Ed.; Martin Faber, and other Tales, by the author of Mellichampeta; Miss Gould's Poems, 2 vols.; Furness' Remarks on the Gospels; Ripley's Notes on Matthew and Mark; Harris' Great Teacher; the Manual of Politeness, and a further supply of the Young Ladies Friend, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Hallowell, May 12.

9

SEED WHEAT, SEED CORN & SEED PEAS.

A FEW bushels Golden Stream Seed Wheat—Early White Canada Seed Corn—Early Washington, Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store, Hallowell. April 28, 1837.

PAPER HANGINGS.

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH have just received a further supply of French

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

including many new and elegant patterns.

Hallowell, April 25, 1837.

11

LONGFELLOW'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH will publish in a few weeks, a new edition of the above work, which has been long out of print. It will be carefully revised by the author.

Hallowell, May, 1837.

8

POETRY.

From the Hampshire Republican.

"WESTWARD. HO!"

Addressed to a Young Lady about to remove to Ohio.

Well, well, Eliza, how you shiver!
And have you caught the Western fever?
Who thought, Ohio grove or fountain,
Could turn you back on old 'Horse Mountain?'"
Where you can frolic, bounce and romp,
From Stoneyhill to Broadbrook swamp,
And build you honey suckle bowers,
And gather berries, nuts, and flowers,
And from your high and sunny station
Can overlook one half the nation.

What do you, pray, expect to gain,
By losing sight of Bearhill plain?
Can you expect a lovelier sight
Than "Mountain Tom," or Holyoke's height?
Or can you think to gain in Knowledge
When out of sight of Amherst College;
(Where boys are trained to go on mission,
And gagged in speech on Abolition!)
And go where panthers scream and stare,
And howling wolves and growling bears;
Where forests dense turn day to night,
And tops of trees grow out of sight,
And of such bulk when near the ground,
As takes an hour to run round?

Much more than now, you then will shiver
When on the tide of Hudson's river,
And then upon the "big Canal,"
The end of which you cannot tell—
And when on Erie's boisterous tide,
You plunge from vessel's side to side,
Ah! then you'll wish you had been counting
Your father's lambs on old Horse mountain!

Stay where you are, then, vent'rous girl,
Since all things with you now are well,
Till some young chap pledge you in bounty
His hand, to stay in Hampshire County.

*The proper names, in this, are localities in the neighborhood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Winter in England.

During the last two months, we have had the severest weather experienced in England since 1814. The whole year had been rough, wet, and uncertain. A state of things which the towns and bathing places on the sea coast felt heavily in their finance, for they were nearly deserted by the land-owners, who felt no great satisfaction in travelling fifty or a hundred miles to face premature winter, in the little hovels for which the conscience of the landlords of Brighton, Worthing, and the other summer camps of citizenship, charge so rapaciously. But on the 9th of November, the war of elements began. The storm swept the whole coast of England and the western shores of the continent; the sea was covered with wrecks, and the shore with corpses. But it was on the 20th of the same month that the most tremendous tempest swept up from the Atlantic, and moving northeast, devastating all within its vast expanse, up probably to the pole. The wind raged for three days with fearful fury, houses were blown down, mail coaches hurried away, wagons overturned by the force of the blast, and though these may seem trivial instances of its mischief, they gave an extraordinary conception of the power of the wind. The loss of shipping and life was deplorable. The year closed with the great snow storm. A slight fall on the night of the 24th of December seemed only to attire Christmas in his ancient robe, and the sight of the snow was almost welcomed.

But on Christmas night down came the whole weight of the vast fall. Before daybreak, the entire face of Englad was a bed of snow. All the mails, and conveyances of every kind, were stopped at once, as the snow had drifted in some places, from ten to twenty feet. The few carriages which ventured out were buried in the drifts, and were left where they had sunk, or, with infinite difficulty, were dragged back to the towns from which they had travelled. This state of things continued for nearly a week. The single night's fall had the effect of impeding almost the entire machinery of commerce and public communication. Great efforts were made to clear the roads; and peasantry were put in motion by hundreds or thousands, but the task frequently baffled them, and some of the mails were four days due. The

snow was so deep on the Kent road, that all intercourse was suspended until nearly the close of the week, though the pioneers of Woolwich and Chatham were sent by steamboats to Dover. This sudden stoppage of all intercourse produced great inconvenience, if not great evil, in the commercial world. Remittances delayed shook the credit of the merchant, and perhaps another night's fall of snow would have been little short of striking a blow at the commercial credit of the nation.

But from what source did this incalculable fall come? What mighty agency could have at a moment commanded the mass that covered the sixty thousand square miles of England; covered the whole north of France, Holland, and Germany, in a few hours? The millions of tons must have been beyond all count. And yet the operation was as sudden as it was powerful. No symptom of it was given in the hue, the chill, or the tumult of the air. Perhaps no act of nature gives so high a conception of a more than mortal hand. The rapidity of its effect, the immensity of its product, the subtle but resistless chemistry by which the impalpable element was turned into a material of a totally different form and the material fabricated in quantity sufficient to sheet millions of miles, are contemplations made to elevate our minds beyond the world.

But, combined with these conceptions, there is one which most painfully brings us to the world again. On the 24th the battle raged round Bilbao. While the majesty of nature was covering the land with its high evidence of power, man was slaying and being slain; thousands and tens of thousands of the same soil, kindred, and tongue, were slaughtering each other from sunset to sunrise. When Christmas morning, the day of peace, came, it was to wretched Spain a day of havoc; thousands were staining the snows with their blood, exposed through the storm to all the tortures of freezing wind, shelterless, naked, stiffening in their gore, and dying in agonies.—*Blackwood's Mag. for Feb.*

ABSTRACT OF MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL RETURNS FOR 1836.—The Abstract of Massachusetts School Returns for the last year, digested by the accurate and intelligent Secretary, agreeably to a resolve of the Legislature of the year 1836, embraces statements from 289 cities and towns, being the whole number of municipal corporations, with the exception of about twenty. They are divided into 2,517 School Districts, employing 2,154 male, and 2,816 female instructors. The schools were attended last year by 146,539 children, between four and sixteen years of age, (75,552 boys, and 70,987 girls,) and were supported by a tax levied by the towns and cities, respectively, amounting to \$391,993 96, and by voluntary contributions amounting to \$47,593 44; besides which, many towns (about 90) have funds, the income of which is devoted to this object, all have their share of the \$20,000 interest of the State School Fund, and in many, the teacher derives part of his compensation from board furnished by families of the district. The additional amount paid for tuition in private schools and academies, is estimated at \$346,642 53, giving a total of \$726,229 93 raised last year in the towns reported, for the support of Common Schools, and Private Schools and Academies. The number of scholars attending these latter institutions is rated at 28,752, making the whole number of children at the public and private schools to be 175,291.—*N. A. Review.*

EXPERIMENTS.

A FURTHER supply of the Three Experiments of Living; Elinor Fulton, a sequel to the Three Experiments; Living without the Means, a fourth Experiment of Living, received and for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH. Hallowell, May 12. 9

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, my usual supply of Garden and Flour Seeds, which are put up in papers labelled with short printed directions for the culture of each variety. They are packed in boxes for the convenience of those who wish to buy to sell again, containing from \$5 to \$10 worth, on which 33 1-3 per cent discount is made from the marks. Also put up in small boxes containing from \$1.50 to \$3 worth, calculated each for single garden, on which 20 per cent discount is made—for sale at my store, corner of Winthrop and Second streets, opposite the Hallowell House. R. G. LINCOLN. Hallowell, March, 1837. 2

EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HOWES, Master, will leave Bangor for Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head; leaving Portland for Boston every Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Friday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and Portland for Bangor and intermediate places every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master, will leave Hallowell for Portland, touching at Gardiner and Bath every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and Portland for Boston every Tuesday at 7 o'clock P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., and Portland for Bath, Gardiner and Hallowell every Thursday, and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

From Portland to Bangor every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Monday and Thursday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Thursday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skilful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

FARE.

From Boston to Portland	\$3 00	} AND FOUND.
" " to Bath	3 50	
" " to Hallowell	4 00	
" Portland to Bangor	4 00	
" " to Bath	1 50	
" " to Hallowell	2 00	

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.
I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.
J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.
A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.
W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.
JOHN BARKER, Augusta.
SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

April 28, 1837.

PLOUGHS!!

AN extensive assortment of finished Cast Iron Ploughs from the well known Hitchcock patterns. Also—6 six sizes of the Prouty & Mears improved Patent. The latter is a new article and has gained the decided approbation of the Ploughmaker and Farmer, wherever introduced. The formation of this Plough being based on philosophical principles has happily united strength with simplicity of construction, ease of draft and guidance with excellence and efficiency in operation. The interest and convenience of the Ploughmaker has been consulted in forming the different parts in such manner as to render his operations more simple and at the same time to give a ready and certain rule by which to adjust his wood work in the most perfect manner, while the interest of the farmer has not been overlooked in forming those parts most exposed to wear in such manner as best to resist that wear. Also to raise and turn the furrow still with the least resistance and leave the furrows in the best possible form for after tillage, completely inverting and covering all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface.

The above Ploughs and Castings from those and most other patterns of note in the market, may be had wholesale and retail at the Plough and Stove Establishment, No. 12, Commercial street, Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS.

Boston, March 21, 1837.

3m-6

VALPARAISO SQUASH SEED, (very superior) for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store. Hallowell, March 31, 1837. 3